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Borough of Crosby



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1952



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## BOROUGH OF CROSBY

MAYOR: Mr. Alderman A. J. JAMIESON, J.P.

DEPUTY MAYOR: Mr. Alderman J. S. DUCKELS, J.P.

TOWN CLERK: HAROLD O. ROBERTS, Esq.,

D.P.A. (L'pool), Barrister-at-Law.

#### HEALTH COMMITTEE AT THE END OF 1952.

Chairman:

Mr. Alderman J. MORRIS.

Vice-Chairman:

Mr. Councillor H. S. DICKSON, J.P.

THE MAYOR. THE DEPUTY MAYOR. Ex-Officio Members.

Mr. Alderman G. W. BEVAN, J.P. Mr. Councillor S. J. HEBBERT.

W. CUMMINS.

Alderman Miss F. Rollo, O.B.E.,

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A. N. MOORE. P. T. MUSKETT.

R. D. L. WILLIAMS.

J.P.

I. PRUDEN. 23

Councillor Mrs. A. D. A. TIMM.

Mr. Councillor K. E. Townsend.

Councillor Mrs. E. M. BRUCE.

E. ROSEWARNE. >> O. SCOTT.

Miss C. M. DAVIES. Mr. Councillor J. G. Eccles.

Councillor Miss A. M. FISHER.

Mr. Councillor J. S FOGGETT

V. HAYES, M. A.

(Cantab).

#### STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1952.

Medical Officer of Health:

J. G. HAILWOOD, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

SUSAN H. MONTGOMERY, M.B., Ch.B. (L'pool).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

G. F. Lewis, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., D.P.A. (L'pool).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

R. SPENCER, D.P.A. (L'pool).

District Sanitary Inspectors:

D. BARBER, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

P. M. WATSON, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

E. WARNER, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff:

J. CLARKE.

Miss A. Whalen. (Resigned 31/5/52). Mrs. E. Upfold. (Commenced 19/5/52).

#### HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, WATERLOO.

Mr. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the sixteenth annual report on the health of the Borough of Crosby.

The Borough has remained healthy during 1952 apart from a mild

epidemic of measles in the early months of the year.

The birth rate has shown a satisfactory increase to 16.6 per 1,000 population compared with 15.2 in 1951. This suggests that the decrease in recent years has been checked although there is still a slight fall in the rate for England and Wales at 15.3 per thousand population.

The death rate at 12.3 shows a decrease on the figure for 1951, which was 13.5 per thousand population, but it was higher than the rate for

Figland and Wales—11.3.

The infant mortality rate was 28 per thousand live births, the lowest recorded figure in Crosby, the previous lowest figure being 34 in 1951. The rate has constantly declined through the years from 56 in 1937, the year of the Borough's formation, except for an increase in the early war years when abnormal living conditions militated against the health of the newborn child.

An incident occurred towards the end of the year which focussed attention on the unsatisfactory arrangements which have been introduced by the Ministry of Food for the disposal of unsound and diseased meat. A considerable quantity of meat from a cow which had died in obscure circumstances, and was later removed to a knackers, was delivered to a pet shop in Crosby for use as animal food. The cow was subsequently found to have been suffering from Anthrax. Small quantities of the meat had already been bought by many members of the public, but fortunately the diligence of the Health Department staff, with the close co-operation of the police, enabled the greater portion of this infected meat to be destroyed without any cases of this highly infectious disease resulting among the public. Formerly all condemned meat had to be either destroyed, or sterilised by heat if sale as animal food was permitted. This regulation has now been rescinded, and although condemned meat has to be dyed green under the present regulations, this is not always done, and in any case it does not reduce the danger to human beings who handle infected meat intended for use as animal food. It is high time that the Ministry put its house in order over this matter. This occurrence affords yet another indication of the unsatisfactory position where health matters have been removed from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and even that of the Local Authority.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors has continued to be of a high standard during the year; the Inspectors have visited 5,581 individual premises and 5,677 defects or nuisances were discovered. Particular attention has been paid to the supervision of food premises, to ensure that all commodities are prepared, stored, and sold in an hygenic manner. Model Food Bye-laws have been adopted and although it is an uphill task, a slow improvement is taking place.

In conclusion, I would thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest and advice throughout the year and the

members of the staff for their willing assistance at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

J. G. HAILWOOD, Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1953.

## Vital Statistics, 1952 and 1951.

Area. (Land and inland water 4,771 acres, foreshore 2,081 acr	es)—6.852
Rateable value at 31st December 1952	£541.630
Sum represented by a one penny rate (estimated)	2 142
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1952	16,788
Population at 1931 census	50,569
Population at 1951 census	58,362

		1952	1951
Н	OME POPULATION.		
	Registrar-General's mid-year estimate	58,270	58,580
	IRTHS.	, , , ,	30,300
	Live Births—Males 488, Females 450	938	863
	Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 of estimated		
	population: Crude	16 ·1	14 .73
	Adjusted	16 · 6	15 · 2
	Live Birth Rates for:—		
	England and Wales	15 · 3	15.5
	the Great Towns	16 .9	17 · 3
	Still Births—Males 9, Females 9	18	24
	Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still	100	270
	births)	188	270
	Still Birth Rates for:—	22 .6	
	England and Wales the Great Towns	24.6	
	the Great Towns Comparability factor for births	1 02	1 .03
D	EATHS.		
D	Males 338, Females 423	761	840
	Death Rate, per 1,000 of estimated popu-		
	lation: Crude	13.1	14 · 34
	Adjusted	12 · 3	13 · 5
	Death Rates for :—		10.5
	England and Wales		12.5
	the Great Towns	12 ·1	13 ·4
	Tuberculosis Deaths—Respiratory 15,	10	27
	Others 3	18	21
	Tuberculosis Death Rate—respiratory	0 ·31	0 .44
	026, others 005	0 51	V
	Tuberculosis Death Rates for:—	0 .24	0 ·31
	England and Wales	0.00	0.37
	IIIC GICAL X O WALD	1.00	117
	Cancer Deaths—Males 63, Females 65 Cancer Death Rate	2 · 20	2 · 0
	Comparability factor for deaths	0 .94	0 .94
	Comparability factor for deaths		

	1952	1951
INFANT MORTALITY.		
Deaths of infants under one year of age—		
Males 15, Females 11	26	30
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live births	28	35
Infant Mortality Rate for:—		
England and Wales	27 .6	29 .6
the Great Towns	31 ·2	33 .9
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age—		
Males 8, Females 5	13	23
Neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live		
births	14	27
MATERNAL MORTALITY.		
Deaths	Nil	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live		
and still births	Nil	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate for England and		
Wales	0.72	0 .79

#### Notes on Vital Statistics.

#### Live Births.

During the year 1952 live births totalled 938, giving an adjusted rate of 16.6 per thousand of the estimated population. These figures show an appreciable increase on the previous years births of 863 with a rate of 15.2 per thousand.

This livebirth rate of 16.6 for the year 1952 compares favourably with the rate of 15.3 for the whole of England and Wales, and 16.9 for the Great

Towns.

#### Stillbirths.

Stillbirths totalled 18, or a rate of 18.8 per thousand live and still births, as against 24 stillbirths or a rate of 27.0 during the previous year.

The stillbirth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 22.6, and for

the Great Towns 24.6.

#### Deaths.

Deaths during the year amounted to 761, or an adjusted rate of 12·3 per thousand of the estimated population, as against 840 deaths with a rate of 13·5 during the previous year.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11.3, and for the

Great Towns 12.1.

#### Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under the age of one year totalled 26, making an infant mortality rate of 28. These figures compare favourably with the 30 deaths—a rate of 35—during the previous year.

The infant mortality rate throughout the whole of England and Wales

during the year was 27.6, the rate for the Great Towns was 31.2.

Deaths of infants during the first four weeks of life were 13, the neonatal mortality rate being 14. The figures for the previous year were 23 deaths, giving a rate of 27.

#### Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

## List of causes of Death in the Borough during the year 1952.

		Males	Females	Total	Rate
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	11	4	15	0.26
2.	Tuberculosis, other forms	1	2	3	0.05
3. 4.	Syphilitic disease	_	_	_	_
5.	Diphtheria		-	_	
6.	Whooping Cough Meningococcal infections	_	- 1	_	
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	_	_	-	_
8.	Measles		_	_	_
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2	0.03
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	12	17	0.03
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	18	3	21	0.36
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast		10	10	0.17
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	- 1	5	5	0.09
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	37	33	70	1 .20
15. 16.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	2	5	0.09
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	3	4	0.07
18.	Coronary disease, angina	48	77	125	2.15
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	9	19	94 28	1 ·61 0 ·48
20.	Other heart disease	57	94	151	2 · 59
21.	Other circulatory disease	6	15	21	0.36
22.	Influenza	2	1	3	0.05
23.	Pneumonia	10	18	28	0.48
24.	Bronchitis	28	16	44	0.76
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2	0.03
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	_	2	0.03
27. 28.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea		2 3	2	0.03
29.	Nephritis and nephrosis	4 7	3	7	$0.12 \\ 0.12$
30.	Hyperplasia of prostate			<u> </u>	0.12
31.	Congenital malformations	1	7	8	0.14
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	25	40	65	1 ·12
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	3	4	0.07
34.	All other accidents	7	5	12	0.21
35.	Suicide	2	4	6	0.10
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	_	<u> </u>	_
	Totals	333	423	761	13.06
	TOTALS	223	743	701	

After adjustment by the comparability factor 0.94 this crude death rate of 13.06 becomes an adjusted death rate of 12.27.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY.

	I I	MORTALITY.				
	England and Wales	Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	Tov (Resi	vns dent tions 0 to 0 at	London Adminis- trative County	Borough of Crosby
		Rates per			population.	
Births.  Live Births  Still Births  Still Births-rated per  1,000 live and still	15·3 0·35	16 ·9 0 ·43	15 · 5 0 · 3	6	17 · 6 0 · 34	16.6
births	22 0	24 0	25 0		19.2	18.8
DEATHS. All causes	11 ·3 0 ·00	12 · 1	0.0	0	12.6	12 · 3
Whooping Cough Diphtheria Tuberculosis Influenza	0 ·00 0 ·00 0 ·24 0 ·04	0 ·00 0 ·00 0 ·28 0 ·04	0 · 0 0 · 0 0 · 2 0 · 0	0 2	0·00 0·00 0·31 0·05	0·31 0·05
Smallpox Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis) Pneumonia	0·00 0·01 0·47	0.01	0.0		0.01	_
r-neumonia	- 0 *47	0.52 Rates per	0 · 4		0.58	0.48
DEATHS. All causes under one year of age	27 · 6	31 ·2	25 .8		23.8	28
Enteritis and Diar- rhoea under two years of age	1 · 1	1 · 3	0 .5		0.7	1 .07
		ENGLAND AND W				107
MATERNAL MORTALITY.	Number of Deaths	Rates per Total (Live & : Births	1,000 Still	R	ates per million men aged 15-44	Borough of Crosby
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	61	0.09				_
Abortion with toxae- mia Other toxaemias of	13	0.02			1	-
pregnancy and the puerperium  Haemorrhage of preg-	147	0 .21				-
nancy and child- birth  Abortion without	59	0.09				-
mention of sepsis or toxaemia	31	0.04			3	_
Abortion with sepsis Other complications of pregnancy, child- birth and the puer-	47	0.07			5	-
perium A doo	138	0 .20				-
A das	n (-) indicat	tes that there	were i	no de	aths.	

	1 19	000	1 10	210	1 10	115	1050
			1 7	10	19	)15	1952
	Gt. Crosby	W'loo & Seaforth	Gt. Crosby	W'loo & Seaforth	Gt. Crosby	W'loo & Seaforth	
Population	7,974	22,500	14,300	27,780	13,781	27,473	
	30,	474	42,	080	41,	254	58,270
Births	156	575	247	641	270	619	000
	73	1	88	8	88	9	938
Birth Rate	19 · 61	23 .00	17 ·27	23 .07	19 · 73	22 · 53	16 · 6
Deaths	100	305	123	274	123	403	
	40	5	39	7	52	6	761
Death Rate	12 · 57	12 · 20	8 .60	9 ·86	8 .99	14 .66	12.3
Deaths of Infants of Under 1 year of age	12	76	28	51	19	56 5	26
Deaths from: Diphtheria		3	2	4	4	5	_
Scarlet Fever		_	_	2	2	2	_
Cancer	3	5	6	28	8	39	128
Heart Disease		24	11	13	11	25	273
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	24	7	25	12	16	15

	T in-	Dimbo	Dea	iths	6.:111	i - a b -	1 7/	1	1	nfant Me	ortality	rtality	
	Live	Births		auses)	Stillb	oirths		ernal tality	Tot	al	Neo-n	atal	
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live birth	
Year 1946	938	16 ·1	761	13 · 1	18	19	Nil	Nil	26	28	13	14	
Year— 1952	863	14 · 7	840	14 · 3	24	27	Nil	Nil	30	35	23	27	
1950	918	15 · 4	798	13 · 4	23	2.4	1	1 .06	31	34	24	26	
1949	917	15 · 4	739	12 · 4	25	27	Nil	Nil	36	39	25	27	
1948	1009	17 ·0	688	11.6	2.5	24	Nil	Nil	40	39	23	23	
1947	1134	19 · 4	784	13 · 4	32	27	3	2.57	65	57	31	27	
Average of the five years,		16 ·41	_	13 ·05	_	26	_	0 ·80	_	42	_	26	

Adjustments: live birth rate—16.6 (comparability factor 1.03). death rate—12.3 (comparability factor 0.94).

	Population		Death	s Regis	tered i	Deaths Registered in the Borough in selected years since its Formation	oroug	h in s	select	ed ye	ars	ince	its F	ormat	ion	
Year	Registrar				Death	Death	Deaths	Death		Rate		Rate		Deaths from :-	rom:-	
	Ceneral s Estimate	Male	Female	Total	per 1000 est. pop. Crosby	pop. England	Infants under 1 year of age		Legit- imate	legit. 1 births	Illegi- timate	1000 illegi- timate births	Pul- monary Tuber- culosis	Zymotic (Diseases	Cancer	Heart
1937	55,580	359	352	7111	12.7	12.4	47	99	44	53	3	130	35	14	86	159
1940	54,280	365	387	752	13.8	14.3	53	64	47	59	9	153	29	$\infty$	92	178
1945	53,670	364	372	736	13.7	11.4	39	42	33	42	9	81	35	2	123	222
1950	59,720	381	417	862	12 6	11.6	31	34	31	35	0	0	25	-	145	250
1951	58,580	437	403	840	13.5	12.5	30	35	29	35		24	26		114	272
1952	58,270	338	423	761	12.3	11.3	26	78	25	28	1	20	15	-	128	273

#### General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

#### HOSPITALS.

There is only one small general hospital in the Borough, but patients requiring hospital treatment, including those suffering from infectious

disease, are admitted to other hospitals in adjoining areas.

No difficulty has been experienced in securing the prompt removal of infectious cases, and in general there has not been excessive delay in obtaining beds. The old "chronic sick" patient, however, presents a serious problem. Crowded hospitals are naturally reluctant to admit such cases, and much hardship is thereby caused, not only to the sufferers, but to their relations and friends. The changing age-structure of the population is likely to accentuate this difficulty in future years.

#### Ambulance Facilities.

The Lancashire County Council are now responsible for all Ambulance facilities in the Borough. During the year, modern, elaborately equipped vehicles have been in use and staff expansion has taken place; these changes have been reflected in the satisfactory service given to a greatly increased number of patients.

#### CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

School and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are now provided for the Borough by the Lancashire County Council, and administered locally by a Divisional Health Committee, on which Crosby has six representatives.

Clinics are held as follows:—

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

1. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

(a) Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo. Wednesday afternoons.

(b) Crosby Clinic, Alexandra Hall, Crosby. Friday afternoons.

2. Child Welfare Clinics.

(a) Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo. Monday and Wednesday afternoons.

b) Seaforth Clinic, Cecil Road, Seaforth. Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

(c) Crosby Clinic, Alexandra Hall, Crosby. Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

(d) Moorside Clinic, Moorside Park Pavilion, Moorside Road, Crosby. Monday afternoons. 3. Vaccination Clinic.

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo. Friday afternoons.

- 4. Immunisation Clinic.
  - (a) Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo. Alternate Friday afternoons.
  - (b) Alexandra Hall, Crosby. Alternate Friday afternoons.
- 5. Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo. Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

#### SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

- 1. Minor Ailments Clinic.
  - (a) Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo. Every morning—treatment. Friday mornings—Doctor's consultation.
  - (b) Seaforth Clinic, Cecil Road, Seaforth. Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings treatment. Monday mornings—Doctor's consultation.
  - (c) Alexandra Hall, Crosby.
    Wednesday mornings—Doctor's consultation.
- 2. Dental Clinic.
  - (a) Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
  - (b) Alexandra Hall, Crosby.
    Full-time staff in attendance, by appointment, at both centres.
- 3. Orthodontic Clinic.

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo. Thursday mornings.

4. Ophthalmic Clinic.

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo. Monday afternoons and Wednesday mornings.

- 5. Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant Clinic.
  - (a) Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.

    Mornings of second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.
  - (b) Operations when necessary at:—
    Waterloo Hospital, to 2/7/52.

    John Bagot Hospital, Liverpool, Wednesday afternoons, from 9/7/52.
- 6. Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo. Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

7. Orthopaedic Clinic.

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Thursday afternoons, Friday mornings and afternoons.
Consultant's Session—morning of third Monday in each month.

8. Orthoptic Clinic.

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo. Monday, Thursday and Friday mornings and afternoons, and Wednesday mornings.

#### OTHER SERVICES.

9. Tuberculosis Clinic.

The Dispensary, "Ellesmere," Crosby Road N., Waterloo. By appointment.

- 10. Venereal Disease Clinic.
  - (a) Bootle General Hospital, Derby Road, Bootle.
  - (b) Liverpool Hospitals.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK

All specimens requiring bacteriological examination are submitted to Professor Robinson, City Bacteriologist, City Laboratories, Liverpool.

#### WATER SUPPLY

The Liverpool Corporation supply the whole of the Borough with water excellent in quality and adequate in quantity, drawn chiefly from Lake Vyrnwy in North Wales. All houses are served from the public mains.

The water is purified by slow sand filtration, and afterwards treated with chlorine. Samples are regularly examined by the Liverpool City Bacteriologist, with uniformly satisfactory results.

No difficulties due to plumbo-solvent action have been experienced.

#### **SCAVENGING**

This work is carried out by Corporation workmen under the supervision of a Cleansing Superintendent directed by the Borough Engineer.

The main roads are cleansed daily, other roads at less frequent intervals—at least once weekly. The district is therefore kept in a clean and tidy state, the whole of the 78 miles of roads with their passages receiving regular attention. A mechanical street-sweeper and gully-emptier are now in use.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 47.

With the co-operation of medical practitioners in the district and the duly authorised officer, it has been possible to secure the removal of all cases found to be in need of care and attention, without recourse to the procedure laid down in Section 47 of the Act.

Statistics of births and infant deaths during 1952. Male Female Total Legitimate births ..... 463 426 889 Illegitimate births ..... 8 15 Total births ..... 470 434 904 Live birth rate—adjusted (per 1,000 of population) ..... 16.6 Legitimate stillbirths ..... 7 8 15 Illegitimate stillbirths ..... 2 1 3 Total stillbirths ..... 9 9 18 Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live and still births) ..... 19 Deaths of infants under one year of age. Legitimate ...... 14 11 Illegitimate 1 -1 Total deaths ..... 15 11 26 Infant Mortality Rates. Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate livebirths) ..... 28 Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths) ...... 20 All infants (per 1,000 live births) 28 Neo-Natal Mortality. Deaths of infants under four weeks of age— 13 - 8 Legitimate Illegitimate Neo-Natal Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)..... 14 Maternal Deaths ..... Nil Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live and still births) ..... Nil

#### LIVEBIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS SINCE FORMATION OF THE BOROUGH.

Year	Population	Males	Females	Legit- imate	Illegit- imate	Total	Live Birth Rate	Still- Births	Still- Birth Rate
1937	55,580	443	396	816	23	839	15.0	41	46
1938	55,780	417	382	770	29	799	14 · 3	32	38
1939	55,690	378	371	721	28	749	13 .4	33	42
1940	54,280	423	407	791	39	830	15 · 2	7	8
1941	51,290	413	369	737	45	782	15 · 2	25	30
1942	53,010	492	436	876	52	928	17 · 5	39	40
1943	52,160	491	488	914	65	979	18 · 7	34	33
1944	52,800	553	508	984	77	1061	20 .0	35	31
1945	53,670	473	450	849	74	923	17 · 1	19	20
1946	57,540	566	497	1013	50	1063	18 ·4	22	20
1947	58,170	571	563	1081	53	1134	19 ·4	32	27
1948	59,060	515	494	963	46	1009	17.0	25	24
1949	59,400	486	431	886	31	917	15 · 4	25	27
1950	59,720	466	452	883	35	918	15 ·8	23	24
1951	58,580	432	431	821	42	863	15 · 2	24	27
1952	58,270	488	450	889	49	938	16.6	18	19

## Causes of death of infants under one year of age.

Causes of death	Total	Under 1 wk.	1-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.
Prematurity Pneumonia Bronchitis Congenital heart disease Asphyxia Atelectasis Gastro enteritis Convulsions Meningitis Tuberculous meningitis Spina bifida Hydrocephalus Cerebral haemorrhage	5 4 4 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1	5 1 1 1 1 1 —	1 - 1 - -	 1 1   1  			- 1 - - - 1 - -
Totals	26	11	2	4	3	4	2

This total of 26 deaths makes an infant mortality rate of 28 per 1,000 live births. The 13 deaths of children less than one month old makes a neo-natal mortality rate of 14 per 1,000 live births.

## Deaths of infants under one year of age since formation of the Borough.

Year	Legitimate		I	llegit	imate	Total Deaths	Infant Morta- lity		natal tality	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Deattis	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1937	24	20	44	2	1	3	47	56		
1938	24	17	41	3	3	6	47	58		
1939	25	18	43	3	7	10	53	70		****
1940	24	23	47	5	1	6	53	64	2112-012	_
1941	34	23	57	6	3	9	66	87		
1942	28	25	53	1	3	-4	57	61		_
1943	25	16	41	6	3	9	50	51		_
1944	23	25	48	8	2	10	58	54		
1945	19	14	33	3	3	6	39	42	28	30
19-16	30	21	51	3	3	6	57	53	35	33
1947	33	22	55	6	4	10	65	57	31	27
1948	21	18	39		1	1	40	39	23	23
1949	18	16	34		2	2	36	39	25	27
1950	15	16	31		_		31	34	24	26
1951	14	15	29	1	_	1	30	35	23	27
1952	14	11	25	1	_	1	26	28	13	14

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths in the Borough during the year.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year 214 samples of food were purchased and submitted for analysis. 97 were formal and 117 were informal samples. Full details are given in the following table.

Article	N	o. examin	ed	or othe	. adultera rwise givi irregulari	ng rise ty	Vendors	ations
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Warned	laid
Baking Powder	_	1	1		_	_	I - I	_
Biscuits, Chocolate	_	1	1	_	- 0	_	1 - 1	_
Black Puddings	_	1	1	_		_		_
Bronchial Preparation		1 4	1 4					
Cakes		1	1					_
Celery Cheese Spread		1	1	_		_		_
Cheese Cake Mixture,			_					
Sweetened	_	1	1	_	_ \	_	_	
Chewing Gum		2	2	-	_	_	_	_
Chlorodyne Drops	_	1	1	<u> </u>	_	_	_	_
Coconut, dessicated		1	1			_		
" Marzipan Paste …		1 1	1 1				} _	
Sugared Coffee & Chicory Essence		1	1			_		_
Coffee Flavoured			_				1	
Beverage		1	1		_	<u> </u>	_	_
Cough Remedy	_	2	2	_	_	_	-	_
Cream, Synthetic		4	4	_	_			
Custard Powder		2	2					
Dates		1 1	1			_	_	_
Doughnuts Farinaceous Preparation		1	î	U	- 1	_	-	J. —
Figs		1	1	-	1 —	_	-	_
Fish Cakes		2	2	<b>-</b>	_	_	_	) <del>-</del>
Flour, Self-raising		1	1	-	<u> </u>			1 -
Frizets		1	1	-	_			
Gelatine Powder		1 1	1 1		1 =			_
Gravy Browning		1	1				_	l —
Gravy Salt		1	i	_		_	<u> </u>	_
Head Powders		ī	1	Ł —	1	1	J -	-
High Protein Food		1	1	· —	_	_	1 -	_
Ice Cream	. —	12	12		2	2	-	
Ice Cream Mixture	. —	1	1	_				
Iron Tonic Preparation	V -	1	1		1 =			
Jam	-	1	1	1	Î		1	
Jelly and artificial Cream		1	1	8 -			_	
confection		î	1	-	1	1	_	
Lemon Curd		1	1	1 -			4 -	
Linctus, Gees		1	1	-	_	l —		
Liquid Fruit Pectin		1	1	-				
		61	61		4	4	_	
Carried forward			01					

Article	N	io. examin	ed	or other	adultera rwise givi irregulari	ng rise	No. of Vendors Warned	
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	warneu	Taid
Brought forward	_	61	61		4	4	_	_
Mace, ground	81	1 1 1 4 1 3	1 1 1 85 1 3			_ _ 5 _ _	_ _ 1 _	
Mock Cream Meringue Powder Nutmegs, ground Orange Cordial Pepper, white Pickling Spice Potato Products Pudding, College Pudding, Fruit Puff Pastry Rice, flaked Rice, ground Rose Hip Syrup Sage Sago Salad Cream Sandwich Spread Sausages Beef Sausages Pork		1 1 1 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1					
Sausages Cocktail (canned) Shrimps, potted Soda, Bicarbonate Soft Drink Powder with	_ _ _	1 2 1	1 2 1	$\equiv$	<u>_</u>	<u>2</u>	$\equiv$	
edible straws Soft Drink tablets Spanish Sweetmeat Strawberry Creams Sugar Confectionery Sulphur & Yeast Tablets Sweets Table Jelly Tea Tomato Juice Tongue Paste, potted Trifle Vitamin Preparation Wheat Preparation Wine, Blackcurrant (non-alcoholic)		1 1 1 1 1 4 2 1 1 1 1 3 1	1 1 1 1 1 4 2 1 1 1 1 3 1					
Totals	97	117	214	13	7	20	5	7
•								

Of the 214 samples taken and submitted for analysis, twenty or 9.3% of the total were reported as falling short of the required standard composition, as being definitely adulterated, or giving rise to irregularities. Details of these are set out in the following table.

0		J. C. T. L.	Constant Tree of Constant V	
No.	Article	Sample	or irregularity	Observations
12	Head powders	Informal	Consisted of Phenacetin, not correctly labelled.	Communicated with manufacturers—sample evidently very old stock. New labels conform to regulations.
13	Albonoids	Informal	Consisted of a laxative preparation not correctly labelled.	Communicated with manufacturers—sample evidently very old stock. New labels conform to regulations.
14	Pork Sausage	Formal	Deficient of meat (or meat equivalent) to the extent of $15^{\circ}_{,0}$ .	Fined £3 plus £8 8s. 0d. costs.
15	Pork Sausage	Formal	Slightly deficient of meat (total meat 59%).	Vendor warned.
16	Pork Sausage	Formal	Slightly deficient of meat (total meat 61%).	Vendor warned.
21	Potted Shrimps	Informal	Consisted of cooked shrimps containing 0.09% of Boric Acid.	No action. Analyst's report stated Boric Acid probably contained in Margarine used for potting shrimps.
30	Milk	Formal	Deprived of 8% of its original milk fat.	Fined £2 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.
37	Pork Sausage	Formal	Slightly deficient of meat (total meat 63%).	Vendor warned.
38	Pork Sausage	Formal	Deficient of meat to the extent of 15%.	Fined £5 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.

Article Beef Sausage Pork Sausage Milk Milk Ice Cream Ice Cream Sago	Type of Nature of adulteration Sample or irregularity Observations	Formal Slightly deficient of meat (total meat No action.	Formal Deficient of meat to the extent of at Fined £5 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.	Formal Deficient of meat to the extent of 27½°o. Fined £5 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.	Formal Deprived of 6% of its original milk fat. No action. Obtained by retailer from vendor of No. 30.	Formal Contained 5½", of added water. Fined £2 2s. 0d. plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.	Formal Deprived of 11% of its original ntilk fat. Fined £1 1s. 0d. plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.	Formal Deprived of 4% of its original milk fat. Vendor warned.	Informal Contained preservative (Boric acid 310)	Informal Contained preservative Boric acid 260 duced by the use of margarine. Action	Informal Contained 0.20% of Boric Acid, which No action.  was probably introduced by the use of margarine.	Informal A preparation of Tapioca starch and Matter discussed with vendor.
Serial No. 39 39 39 40 40 40 40 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47		Bcef Sausage	Pork Sausage	Pork Sausage	Milk	Milk	Milk	Milk	Ice Cream	Ice Cream	Potted Shrimps	Sago

# LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT 1951.

Section 14 of this Act, which came into operation during the year and has been adopted by the Corporation, provides for the registration of hawkers of food and premises used by them for storage. These premises are regularly inspected, and all practicable control is exercised over the hawkers themselves.

#### ICE CREAM.

All premises at which ice-cream is manufactured or sold were regularly inspected, 236 visits being made during the year.

In addition, 72 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Samples were submitted to a methylene blue reduction test, and divided into four grades, in accordance with a provisional grading system recommended by the Ministry of Health. As a working basis, the Ministry have suggested that 50% of the samples from any one source should fall into grade 1, 80% into grades 1 and 2, and none into grade 4. No claims for the infallibility of this test are made by the Ministry, but it forms a useful adjunct to regular inspection, and helps the Sanitary Inspectors to concentrate their efforts on endeavouring to improve the technique of the less satisfactory producers and retailers.

When sampling ice-cream it is the Sanitary Inspectors practice to devote special attention to the less satisfactory sources of supply, and to take immediate 'repeat' samples when the original sample is placed in grade 3 or 4.

Seventy-two samples were submitted to the 'methylene blue' test, and of these 22 were placed in grade one, 22 in grade two, 18 in grade three, and 10 in grade four.

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The inspection of food premises is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, all of whom possess the necessary qualifications. Shops, vehicles and premises where food is prepared, stored, conveyed or sold are kept under constant supervision.

In carrying out this work the following inspections were made:

Butchers' Shops, 260 inspections.

Other Food Shops, Vehicles and Premises, 1,042 inspections.

During the year, the proprietors of all food-shops in the Borough were asked to permit the display in their windows of transferred notices requesting the public not to bring dogs into shops where food is sold. An excellent response was obtained, and several hundred of these notices were affixed by the Sanitary Inspectors.

## THE ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938.

At 8-15 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd November a notification was received from the Police that over 5 cwt. of beef from a cow which had died of anthrax had been brought from Derbyshire to a pet shop in the Borough. Some of the meat had been distributed to other shops and there had been many sales to retail customers.

By 5 p.m. the following day the infected and contaminated meat had been disposed of and all the premises certified by the Police as 'infected places' had been disinfected and certified free from infection. The traders concerned were thus enabled to open for business at the usual hour on Monday morning.

The Police not only performed their statutory functions in the matter with commendable promptitude and efficiency, but also rendered valuable assistance to the officers of the Health Department in the discharge of their duties.

#### MILK SUPPLY.

There are in the Borough 7 Cowkeepers, and 52 distributors of milk. Milk is also sold retail in the Borough by 7 Cowkeepers and 5 processors from other districts.

The visits of inspection made during the year numbered 173. One of the 41 samples of milk taken in the Borough and submitted for examination was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

#### CLEANLINESS OF MILK SUPPLY.

The standard of cleanliness adopted by the Corporation is that prescribed by the Ministry. 151 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, and of these 137, or 91 per cent, reached the required standard of cleanliness. All but one of the pasteurised milks passed the phosphatase test.

Particulars of samples failing to reach the required standard were forwarded to the Chief Milk Production Officer to the Lancashire Agriculture Executive Committee, and where the sample had been obtained from local dairymen, the dairies were specially visited also.

The table below gives in detail the results of all samples taken during the year:—

Total		Grad	de of Milk Sa	impled		
Number of Samples	Ungraded	Т.Т.	Pasteurised	T.T.	Sterilised	Accredited
151	26	13	82	23	6	1

Results	Number of samples submitted to test	Number satisfactory	Number unsatisfactory
Methylene Blue Test	145	131	14
Phosphatase Test	106	105	1
Turbidity Test	6	6	
Inoculation Test	41	40	1

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1949 & 1952.

The Corporation granted 'dealers' licences to 41 purveyors of tuberculin tested milk, 43 purveyors of pasteurised milk and 44 purveyors of sterilised milk.

In addition, supplementary licences were granted to eight purveyors of tuberculin tested milk, eight purveyors of pasteurised milk, four purveyors of sterilised milk, and one purveyor of accredited milk, to retail within the Borough from dairies in neighbouring areas.

The increased number of licences issued is a consequence of the coming into force of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1952, which prohibit the sale of undesignated milk in the Borough.

#### UNSOUND FOOD.

During the year 1948 containers or packages of food, and bulk toods weighing 889 lbs., were found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered.

#### BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of 1952 there were 28 bakehouses in the Borough, 3 of these being basement bakehouses. All bakehouses were inspected, and generally were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition, 87 visits being made during the year.

In several instances bakehouses were noticed to be in need of cleansing and limewashing, and on notifying the occupier the matter was promptly remedied. Various minor defects were noted and on intimation were subsequently rectified.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 54 of the Factories Act, 1937, Certificates of Suitability are in existence in respect of the three basement bakehouses.

#### Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases.

During the year 1952 617 cases of infectious disease were notified, as against 1,100 cases the previous year. The corrected total of confirmed cases during the year amounted to 610. The subsequent tables give details of age groups, deaths &c.

343 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of

investigating certain cases of infectious disease.

Disinfection was carried out at premises where infectious diseases occurred, 203 houses being treated during the year. In addition, 2,337 articles of clothing, bedding &c., and 613 library books were removed and treated at the disinfecting station.

The Lancashire County Council Divisional Education Officer and principals at the schools were notified of occurrences concerning school children, and the Public Libraries Department was notified of all cases.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

There were 78 confirmed cases of scarlet fever, compared with 44 the previous year. 11 cases were removed to hospital, and there were no deaths.

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

98 cases of whooping cough were recorded, compared with 346 the previous year. Three of the cases had complications and were removed to hospital. There were no deaths.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

There were no confirmed cases during 1952, and none were recorded the previous year. No deaths from this disease have been recorded in the Borough since 1944.

#### MEASLES.

365 cases were recorded during the year, compared with 643 the previous year. One case was removed to hospital; no deaths were recorded.

#### MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

There were no cases of meningococcal infection notified during the year.

#### POLIOMYELITIS.

Of the three paralytic cases originally notified only one was confirmed. There were no deaths.

#### ENCEPHALITIS.

The one post-infectious case originally notified was not confirmed. There were no deaths.

Table of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Notified during 1952.

Total			28
Number	to Hosp.		20
	over 65 yrs.		=
	45-65 yrs.		17
	25-45 yrs.	2     1   2   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	22
ıps.	15-25 yrs.	χ   4 α   .	13
Age Groups.	10-15 yrs.	2 4 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	23
Ag	5-10 yrs.	44. 101	181
	3+4 yrs.	119 31 24 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 124	176
	1+2 yrs.	337	144
	Under 1 yr.	4   12   6	23
Total No.	of cases after correction	365 98 47 47 10 10	610
Number	of cases originally notified	365 47 47 47 10 10 10	617
	Notificable Diseases.	Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria, including Measles Acute Pneumonia, Primary or Influenzal Meningococcal Infection Acute Poliomyelitis— paralytic non-paralytic non-paralytic post-infectious Ophthalmia Neonatorum Puerperal Pyrexia Smallpox Paratyphoid Fevers Enteric or Typhoid Fever Food Poisoning Erysipelas Malaria Cholera Plague Typhus Fever Relapsing Fever	Totals

Monthly Analysis of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified duri

				130000000000000000000000000000000000000	The state of the s		anci caiosis,	-	nomined	uuring	7061 Su	į.	
Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tota
Scarlet Fever	6	70	6	10	3	0	10	2	2	7	=	0	00.
Whooping Cough	1	5	perd	~	15	11	9	ó	4	· ∞	17	17	86
Measles	168	91	31	26	13	œ	6	9	<b>,</b> -		2	6	365
Acute Pneumonia—primary or influenzal	∞	77	4	10	9	च्युं	2	61		2	m	7	47
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	pand	1	1	,	- 1	
Dysentery	1	1	1	pard	1	1	1		1	1	1	-	, (°
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	pared	1	1	1	- 1	) -
Food Poisoning	2	C1	1	1	C)	1	1	1	1	1	1		4 [
Erysipelas	ı	<b>C1</b>	C1	<b>,</b>	1	guning	gamed	1	1	-	- 1	2	10
TOTALS	195	108	47	45	39	29	23	22	∞	20	28	45	610

Infectious Diseases recorded during each year since the formation of the Borough.

1952	365 365 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
1951	346 643 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1950	120 155 155 26 3 3 6 6 1 1 1 1
1949	133 291 31 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
1948	70 157 128 37 6 6 1 1 13 13
1947	102 803 303 101 101 101
1946	122 94 94 15 15 16 6 1 1 1
1945	140 140 141 142 145 140 140 140 140 140 140
1944	150 41 42 42 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1943	103 488 82 82 82 82 1 1 1 16
1942	53 149 328 44 11 11 11 11 11
1941	76 138 181 72 73 17 17 17 17 17 17
1940	109 26 103 893 893 17 17 19 6 6 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
1939 1940	474 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1938	124 4 4 474 474 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
1937	83 37 278 63 63 63 1
Diseases	Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria and Memb. Cloup Measles Pneumonia—primary or influenzal. Meningococcal Infection Poliomyelitis—acute Encephalitis—acute Dysentery Ophthalmia Neonatorum Puerperal Pyrexia Smallpox Paratyphoid Fevers Enteric or Typhoid Fever Food Poisoning Erysipelas Malaria Cholera Plague Typhus Fever Typhus Fever

Deaths from Infectious Diseases during each Year since the Formation of the Borough.

1952					28						
							-				
1991		1			38						
1950				1	33	1		1			
1949	1	1	1	1	23		1	-			-
1948	1	1	1	2	21	2		1	1		
1947					32	1	1	1	1		
1946		3	1	1	16		1	1			- 1
1945				1	22	2		1			I
1944	1	1	1	1	30	_		1			1
1943			-		38	2		2		1	ı
1942			5		23	23		-			I
1941		6	00		49	2		1			2
1940			7	1	23	1	-	-		1	-
1939	2	4	11		25	-		2			1
1938 1939			7	7	30	1		-	1		1
1937		4	5	2	34	7		-	1		-
Diseases	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Measles	Pneumonia (all forms)	Meningococcal Infection	Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis	Dysentery	Paratyphoid Fevers	Enteric or Typhoid Fever

#### Diphtheria Immunisation.

As in previous years, treatment for immunisation against diphtheria continued to be available within the Borough during 1952, and was carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

The prophylactics used were supplied by the Ministry of Health.

The method of treatment adopted for young children consists of two injections of A.P.T. at an interval of one month, the first injection being 0.22 c.c., and the second 0.5 c.c. For older children and adults three injections of T.A.F. each of one c.c. are administered at fortnightly intervals.

Statistical details of treatment carried out during the year are given below.

	Under 5 yrs.	5–15 yrs.	Total
Estimated child population	4,812	8,203	13,015
Number of children who have completed a full course of treatment during the year 1952	561	96	657
Number of children given a re- inforcement injection during the year 1952		_	411
Estimated number of children who have completed a full course of treatment by the end of the year 1952	2,388	5,512	7,900
Estimated percentage of the child population treated at the end of 1952	50%	67°/ <sub>0</sub>	61%

# DIPTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

		Total number of		1952—2,388.					Total number of	_	treated at end	. 01 1932—3,312.		. —			
1952	217	246	41	32	25	39	16	6	9	4	2	7	$\infty$	2	3	4	661
1951	271	314	37	32	13	39	17	2	4	3			2		-	-	736
1950	251	268	33	26	21	94	17	17	11	11	∞	2	7	3	2	9	723
1949	237	358	29	35	30	98	105	84	84	63	99	99	46	32	27	10	1396
1948	26	477	127	32	32	34	18	9	9	2	-					2	764
1947	57	314	55	13	24	16	12	15	7	J.	4	4	3	2	5	3	539
1946	26	361	51	52	33	20	14	10	4	∞	9	1	3	3	1	-	592
1945	2	299	162	92	34	32	31	11	9	2	7	2	2	2	-		699
1944	3	210	110	30	34	24	37	27	13	17	21	12	13	15	9		572
1943	-	180	86	41	37	75	35	31	30	36	37	46	46	17	12	24	734
1942	20	229	160	145	154	205	170	133	136	120	131	113	106	103	31	1	1957
1941	18	131	06	83	96	105	75	52	59	30	42	23	22	13	2	18	859
1940	2	20	78	75	78	23	22	12	10	∞	9	9	6	9	9	2	363
1939	4	15	37	32	58	56	47	47	38	30	34	34	50	35	52	18	587
1938	2	21	27	27	26	52	38	32	43	14	30	16	26	15	8	74	451
1934-7	37	130	94	187	116	216	122	92	179	102	110	103	158	88	27	36	1797
Age	+0	+	2+	3+	4+	2+	+9	1+	+8	+6	10+	11+	12+	13+	14+	15+	

#### Tuberculosis.

In accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1952, 137 new cases were registered during the year. 123 were pulmonary and 14 were non-pulmonary cases.

A total of 18 deaths from tuberculosis was recorded, and these cases were removed from the register.

Classified details of new cases and deaths are given in the table below.

Comparative figures for the year 1951, when 93 new cases were registered indicate an increase in the incidence of this disease during 1952.

In pursuance of the provisions of the regulations, particulars of all cases falling within the specified age groups were sent to the County Medical Officer of Health for transmission to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board are responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis within the Borough; after-care services are provided by the Lancashire County Council. Good co-operation exists between this Department and the local Chest Clinic.

	New Cases				DEATHS					
Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Total
	М.	F.	М.	F.		М.	F.	М.	F.	
0+									1	1
1+		1		1	2					
2+	3	2	1	2	8					
5+	1	1			2					
10+	3			1	4			1		1
15+	6	10	1	2	19					
20+	10	14	1	1	26		1			1
25+	13	11		1	25	1	1			2
35+	8	7			15	2	1			3
45+	9	4	2		15	3				3
55 1	14	2		1	17	4	1		1	6
65 i	3	1		•	4	1				1
•	,	1	• • •		_					
75+			• • •	• • •			• • •			
Totals	70	53	5	9	137	11	4	1	2	18

# Incidence of Tuberculosis in Crosby since the Formation of the Borough.

Years		New Cases		Deaths from Tuberculosis			
1 cars	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	66 58 53 71 77 70 73 84 68 96 68 70 95 103 82 123	19 20 23 12 18 15 20 20 16 13 14 9 10 8	85 78 76 83 95 85 93 104 84 109 82 79 105 111 93 137	35 35 26 41 47 40 40 36 36 47 41 36 28 35 28 15	6 4 5 5 12 4 2 8 3 7 4 4 4 4 — 2 3	41 39 31 46 59 44 42 44 39 54 45 40 32 35 30 18	

#### Shops Act, 1950.

The Act came into operation on 1st October, 1950, but as a consolidating measure only, making no change in the existing legislation.

Under the Act the routine inspection of shops was continued during 1952, a total of 697 inspections being made during the year. Defects and contraventions discovered were referred to the persons responsible. These matters received prompt attention and were dealt with informally.

At the end of the year there were 938 occupied shops on the register; there are very few empty shops in the area.

#### THE PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

This Act, which confers upon Local Authorities power to licence and control pet shops, came into force on 1st April. All shops in the Borough where animals are sold are inspected and in licensing such premises the Council have imposed conditions designed to secure the comfort and humane treatment of the animals concerned.

#### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.

40 premises were licensed during the year for the storage of petrol. 18 of these premises were filling stations; in the remaining cases petrol was stored only for use in the Licensee's vehicles.

One licence was issued for the storage of Carbide of Calcium.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

## 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

		Number of			
Premises	Number on Register	In- spections	Verbal notices	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	45	92	_		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	112	2.15	_	12	
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	10	13	_	_	
TOTAL	167	350		12	

#### 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Nur	Number of cases in which Prosecu-			
r articulars	Found	Remedied	To H.M.	By H.M. Inspector	tions were In-
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	21	21	_	1	
Overcrowding (S.2.)	_	_	_		
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	_	_	_	_	_
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	1	_	_	_	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	_	_	_	_	_
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) (a) Insufficient	2	2	_	_	_
(b) Unsuitable or defective	16	15	_	_	
(c) Not separate for sexes	_	_	_	_	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	10	1	_	
TOTAL	52	48	1	1	

#### HOME WORKERS

Occupiers of factories from which work of certain kinds is given out are compelled to keep a list of outworkers employed by them, and to send a copy of the list to the Local Authority in February and August of each year. Such lists were received relating to one outworker, engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

The home worker was visited on each occasion and the premises found to be satisfactory.

#### Housing and Environmental Hygiene.

#### NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR

(a).	Total202
	1. By the Local Authority166
	2. By other Local AuthoritiesNil
	3. By other bodies or persons 36
	4. War-damaged houses re-builtNil
(b).	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:—
	1. By the Local Authority166
	2. By other bodies or personsNil

#### INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year 5,581 premises in the Borough were inspected.

To secure the abatement of nuisances found during these inspections, 1,449 preliminary notices were served upon owners and occupiers. Cases in which these notices were not complied with were reported to the Health Committee, upon whose order 478 statutory notices were served.

Premises were visited while work was in progress with the object of ensuring that the nuisances were satisfactorily abated, the number of such re-inspections being 5,677. 4,842 nuisances were discovered and 4,402 abated during the year.

There were fourteen prosecutions for failing to comply with statutory notices under the Public Health Act 1936. Eight of the defendents were ordered to execute the necessary work and were fined and ordered to pay costs. In the six remaining cases the work had been done or was in progress at the date of the hearing and each of these defendants was ordered to pay costs.

Intimations were sent to the Borough Engineer's Department on 212 occasions regarding the following matters noted during inspections of the district.

Choked or damaged gullies and sewers  Defective paying and pathways	
Shoked of damaged guilles and sewers	10=
Defective paving and pathways	105
	41
The state of refuse and deling	41
Dangerous walls and buildings	14
- angerous wans and punitings	
Defects at public conveniences	39
Nuisances arising from waters	2
	3
Nuisances arising from watercourses Miscellaneous matters	3
Miscellaneous matters	)
	7

INSPEC	CTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE Y	EAR
1. (a).	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5,477
(b).	Number of inspections made for the purpose	11,258
2. (a).	Number of dwelling-houses (included under (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	_
(b).	Number of inspections made for the purpose	_
	nber of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or rious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	_
	nber of dwelling-houses (exclusive of (3) above) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,449
REMED	Y OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES	
quen	er of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in conse- ice of informal action by the Local Authority or their ers	1,179
ACTION	UNDER STATUTORY POWERS	
Procee	dings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	478
(2).	remedied after service of formal notices:—	560
	(a). By owners	569 —
1936	dings under Sections 11 and 13 of Housing Act,	
	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	_
(2).	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2

#### OVERCROWDING

Though the Local Authority have erected 166 houses during the year, this has had little visible effect on overcrowding. Many distressing cases are still encountered, and the problem is likely to be with us for some years to come.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES AND FISH FRIERS

There are no premises in the Borough at which offensive trades are carried on.

There were 28 fish frying establishments on the register at the end of 1952. 48 visits of inspection were made during the year and in all cases the premises were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition. Minor matters discovered in inspections were all remedied informally.

#### REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE

This work is carried out under the direction of the Borough Engineer and supervised by the Cleansing Superintendent.

The removal of household refuse throughout the Borough is effected by means of mechanised vehicles. In Little Crosby Village, where the closet and refuse accommodation is mainly of the privy midden type, the middens are emptied by corporation workmen, and local farmers remove the refuse on to the land for manure.

Ashbins and pail closets are emptied weekly, and privy middens at intervals of approximately two months.

Shop refuse is removed twice weekly by means of a covered motor vehicle, and the charge for collection is 6d. per bin after one free bin.

The Corporation dispose of the refuse by controlled tipping.

During the year a total of 17,000 tons of refuse] was collected and removed.

274 tons of salvage was collected during the year.

#### STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES

The streams and ditches are cleansed and bottomed by their respective owners and receive frequent inspection.

With the spread of new houses into the rural area, the task of keeping ditches clear becomes more difficult each year, and constant supervision is necessary.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT

There are six factory chimneys in the Borough, four laundries, one large mail order stores, and one small electrical engineering company.

There are no Bye-laws in force under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, or the Public Health Act, 1936.

The table below shows the monthly readings from the standard deposit gauge which has been in operation on the Town Hall roof since 1st July, 1950.

	Mon	ıth			Rainfall (ins.)	Deposit (tons per sq. mile)
1952						
January					3.63	36 ·11
February	• • •		• • •		0.80	11.62
March					1 · 74	17 · 74
April					2 · 35	21 •43
May					1 .76	15 • 22
June				• • •	1 .99	13.90
July	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0.94	16 · 37
August	• • •	• • •			2 • 41	18 · 59
September	• • •	• • •			3 • 24	29.09
October					3 • 45	25 · 52
November	• • •		• • •		2 • 47	18 · 85
December			•••		3 · 10	41.69

#### CINEMAS

There are seven cinemas in the Borough. All were inspected and found to be well conducted.

#### VERMIN-INFESTED PREMISES

Where vermin are found, whatever treatment seems most appropriate is promptly applied. Bug-infested dwellings are liberally sprayed with a solution of 5% D.D.T. in paraffin. Bedding is removed before spraying commences, treated with high pressure steam, and returned, aired and ready for use, on the same day. Flies, fleas and moths are dealt with by a lighter spraying with the same insecticide, or by the dissemination of insecticidal smokes in the affected rooms. Cockroaches, ants and 'silverfish' are combated by the use of a mixture of 10% D.D.T. in an inert powder. This has proved effective, and has the advantage of being almost odourless.

Recent research has indicated that the survivors among insects exposed to D.D.T. may develop a resistance to it, and that this resistance may be transmitted to their offspring. It was therefore thought desirable, despite the obvious advantages of concentrating on one insecticide, to have a second string in reserve, and benzene hezachloride has been successfully used on a limited scale during the year.

Cricket infestation, so long a source of anxiety in parts of the Borough, has been no more than a minor problem. If the present modest expenditure on suitable insecticides is continued, it seems reasonable to hope that we shall not again be troubled in this matter, except in very abnormal weather.

Special precautions are taken to guard against the risk of bug-infestation in Corporation houses. The dwelling and effects of every prospective tenant are minutely examined by the Sanitary Inspectors, and if the

least trace of infestation is found, the furniture is fumigated with hydrogen cyanide during removal. This work is carried out by contractors in the employ of the Council. At the same time, bedding, etc., is treated by high pressure steam in the Corporation's disinfector.

All complaints received regarding infestation were investigated, and

bugs were found in the following premises:-

Council Houses, 18. Other Houses, 158.

123 detailed inspections were recorded under this heading during the year, and 176 premises were disinfested on account of infestation by fleas, moths, cockroaches, ants, 'silverfish' and wasps.

#### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

There are no temporary dwellings in the Borough.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

All premises in the Borough where rodent infestations were found or reported have been treated by the rodent operative, who made over 3,000

visits during the year.

The methods recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are usually employed, and have proved very successful, but it is still occasionally necessary to use dogs and ferrets in the outlying agricultural areas.

A new poison, 'Warfarin,' which has been brought into use during the year, has proved very successful, and has also enabled the time expended on each treatment to be reduced. The advent of this new method has postponed the apparently inevitable necessity for an increase in the staff engaged on rodent control.

Sewers in the Borough have been treated twice during the year for the presence of rats. The table below sets out the result of the treatments.

Number	of l	Manholes		
"	"	33	showing pre-bait take?	
"	"	>>	showing com- plete 'take'	
>>	"	33	showing partial 'take'	
>>	"	13	showing bait un- touched	

lst Treatment	2nd Treatment
483	569
91	138
81	97
10	41
392	431

## PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

At the end of 1952 there were 19 Public Elementary Schools in the Borough. The names of all children who are excluded from school on account of infectious disease in their homes are notified to the Education Department, and the Head Teachers are also informed.

## SUMMARY OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1952.

	OI WITCHIN	ng houses inspected under Public Health Act
>>		" re-visited under Public Health Act
>>		,, inspected under Housing Acts
>>		,, inspected re vermin
22	complai	ints received and investigated
ral Sai	NITATION.	
Number	of visits r	re Drainage
,,	,,	Water Supply
,,	22	Infectious Diseases and Disinfection
,,	>>	Rats and Mice Infestation
,,	,,	Tents, Vans and Sheds
,,	,,	Factories, workplaces and outworkers' rooms
"	"	Smoke observations
"	"	Stables, piggeries, poultry houses, etc.
		Petroleum Stores
"	"	Schools
"	>>	Theatres and Cinemas
>>	>>	Public Contenioness
"	"	Public Conveniences
>>	>>	Common Yards and Passages
>>	>>	Refuse Collection and Disposal
>>	"	Watercourses
"	"	Dairies Fishmongers and Poulterers
>> >> >> >>	>> >> >> >>	Fishmongers and Poulterers Fried Fish Shops Greengrocers and Fruiterers Grocers
)) )) ))	)) )) ))	Fishmongers and Poulterers Fried Fish Shops Greengrocers and Fruiterers Grocers Bakehouses
)) )) )) ))	)) )) )) ))	Fishmongers and Poulterers Fried Fish Shops Greengrocers and Fruiterers Grocers Bakehouses Restaurants and Dining Rooms
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,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	of sample	Fishmongers and Poulterers Fried Fish Shops Greengrocers and Fruiterers Grocers Bakehouses Restaurants and Dining Rooms Licensed Houses Ice Cream Premises Miscellaneous Food Premises Street Hawkers and Vendors es taken—Food and Drugs
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	of sample	Fishmongers and Poulterers Fried Fish Shops Greengrocers and Fruiterers Grocers Bakehouses Restaurants and Dining Rooms Licensed Houses Ice Cream Premises Miscellaneous Food Premises Street Hawkers and Vendors es taken—Food and Drugs —Milk for Bacteriological Examination
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	of sample	Fishmongers and Poulterers Fried Fish Shops Greengrocers and Fruiterers Grocers Bakehouses Restaurants and Dining Rooms Licensed Houses Ice Cream Premises Miscellaneous Food Premises Street Hawkers and Vendors es taken—Food and Drugs
Number	of sample	Fishmongers and Poulterers Fried Fish Shops Greengrocers and Fruiterers Grocers Bakehouses Restaurants and Dining Rooms Licensed Houses Ice Cream Premises Miscellaneous Food Premises Street Hawkers and Vendors es taken—Food and Drugs —Milk for Bacteriological Examination —Ice Cream
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Number  Number  nterview Sundry v	of sample  of visits to the visits and in the control of the contr	Fishmongers and Poulterers Fried Fish Shops Greengrocers and Fruiterers Grocers Bakehouses Restaurants and Dining Rooms Licensed Houses Ice Cream Premises Miscellaneous Food Premises Street Hawkers and Vendors es taken—Food and Drugs —Milk for Bacteriological Examination —Ice Cream
Number  Number  nterviev Sundry v	of sample  of visits to the visits and in the control of the contr	Fishmongers and Poulterers Fried Fish Shops Greengrocers and Fruiterers Grocers Bakehouses Restaurants and Dining Rooms Licensed Houses Ice Cream Premises Miscellaneous Food Premises Street Hawkers and Vendors es taken—Food and Drugs —Milk for Bacteriological Examination —Ice Cream  O Shops concerning Shops Act wners, Contractors, etc. inspections  Fected after Infectious Diseases:—

	CES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.	
F	Preliminary notices served Preliminary notices complied with Statutory notices served Statutory notices complied with	1559 1218 478 569
Nuisa	ances Abated and Defects Remedied.	
(a)	Dwelling Houses.	
	Roofs repaired or renewed  External walls re-pointed or repaired  Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters repaired or renewed  Dampness remedied  Wall plaster repaired  Ceilings repaired or renewed  Floors or stairways repaired or renewed  Doors repaired or renewed  Windows repaired or renewed  Cooking ranges and fireplaces repaired or renewed  Chimneys and stacks repaired  Water supply pipes repaired or supply improved  Sinks, provided, renewed or repaired  Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired  Washing boilers provided or repaired  Yards and passages paved or repaired  Lighting and ventilation provided or improved  Miscellaneous items	462 174 366 309 260 154 150 216 714 102 49 277 25 87 1 88 1 214
(b)	Drainage.	
	Drains cleared of obstruction Drains repaired or reconstructed Soil pipes, ventilating shafts, etc., repaired	141 21 18
(c)	Water Closets.	
	New water closets provided Compartments repaired or cleansed Basins provided or repaired Cisterns provided or repaired	6 54 109 160
(d)	Dustbins.	
	New dustbins provided	205

G. F. LEWIS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



